



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

enteric diseases, 11; grippe, 1; smallpox, 1; tetanus, 2; tuberculosis, 4; whooping cough, 2; stillbirths, 3; cause unknown, 1; from all other causes, 17.

On June 5, schooner *Wm. H. Smith* (American), from Eureka, Cal., cleared for Port Townsend in ballast. Crew, 9; no passengers. This vessel arrived May 14, and discharged, in lighters in open bay, opposite Duran. June 5, schooner *Annie M. Campbell* (American), from San Francisco, cleared for Port Townsend. Crew, 10; no passengers. This vessel arrived May 19 with lumber, and discharged alongside wharf at Duran. No sickness occurred on either vessel during stay. Vessels not fumigated. June 6, steamship *Theban*, from Hamburg via South American ports, cleared for San Francisco via South and Central American and Mexican ports. Two passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from last possible exposure to plague. One cabin passenger sailed from here for San Francisco. Vessel fumigated.

During the month ended May 31, 1905, there were 306 deaths, of which 32 were from tuberculosis, 18 from yellow fever, and 5 from smallpox. For the same period last year (1904) there were 251 deaths, of which 30 were from tuberculosis, 42 from yellow fever, and none from smallpox.

During May there were 61 certifications of successful vaccination for passengers to the Canal Zone.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Measures of general sanitation to be instituted.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports May 29 and 30, as follows: Week ended June 10, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 1 death from yellow fever; no other case of yellow fever at present known in Livingston or adjacent country; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. The governor of this department has issued orders for the inspection of all premises for the purpose of having all sickness in the port investigated and for the general cleaning up of the town.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 6	Anselm.....	42			
8	Spero.....	18			

History of yellow-fever case and death.

Confirming my cable of the 9th instant, i. e., 1 case yellow fever, I saw the case for the first time on the evening of June 7. Although the patient had been ill for several days I was not called until the latter date, as his friends thought the case was only malarial fever, but as the fever continued high I was called; therefore I am unable to

give the history of the first few days, except such as one of his friends, who is not a physician, could give.

HISTORY.—Patient, male, aged 26, German, has been a resident of Livingston for several years; was taken sick the evening of Sunday, June 4, with a high fever, 39.5° C., nausea, and vomiting; no record of pulse; June 5, temperature 39.5° C., no record of pulse; June 6, temperature 39.5° C., used wet pack, and temperature fell to 38.8° C., no record of pulse; June 7, temperature in the morning 38.8° C., no record of pulse; in the evening 39.2° C., pulse 84; complained of pain over stomach; June 8, temperature 39.2° C., pulse 82; in the evening 39.2° C., pulse 81; slight suppression of urine. At half past 5 in the evening of June 8 had an attack of black vomit, but seemed to check under treatment. At 12 p. m. that night I was called to see the patient, and found him in a comatose state. A short while afterwards he had another attack of black vomit, and died at 4 a. m., June 9, without regaining consciousness. Though during life he showed very slight jaundice, in a short while after death the entire body and conjunctivæ became decidedly jaundiced. Quinine had no effect on the fever, as the temperature remained high under large doses.

Inspection of the body after death showed skin and conjunctivæ jaundiced, gums and mucous membrane of mouth swollen, hemorrhagic spots on chest and abdomen. On opening the abdomen stomach contained black vomit; mucous membrane was swollen and hyperemic; the liver was a brownish yellow, and soft. I made no thorough autopsy, as the authorities wished the body buried as soon as possible, and as there is no other physician in Livingston I made an inspection only of the above-named organs. I was unable to obtain a specimen of the urine.

The house in which the case occurred has been fumigated with sulphur and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of infection.

HAWAII.

Plague at Hilo and Honolulu.

HONOLULU, June 26, 1905.

WYMAN, *Washington*:

There was a death from plague at Hilo on June 24; also Honolulu June 25.

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 17, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.